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WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1922.—THIRTY-SIX PAGES.

CONFERENCE ADOPTS NAVY PACT 'AND FAR EASTERN AGREEMENT; BRITAIN HANDS BACK WEI-HAI-WEI

Final Settlement on Shantung Is Reached.

EVENTS MOVE FAST AT PLENARY SESSION

Balfour Lauds Labor of Mr. Hughes as "Crowning" Work.

BY G. GOULD LINCOLN. Adoption of the naval limitation treaty and of a separate treaty limiting the use of submarines in war and forbidding the use of poison gas, formal announcement of the settlement of the Shantung question, and the promise of restitution by the British to China of the leased territory of Wei-hai-Wei are outstanding features of the fifth open plenary session of the Washington conference today in Memorial Continental Hall. The reading of the Shantung agreement, which puts an end to the long controversy between China and Japan over the former German leasehold, was unexpected. It was laid before the conference by Secretary Hughes. Minister Sze, a member of the Chinese delegation, voiced his gratification for the services rendered by President Harding and Secretary Hughes and Mr. Balfour, head of the British delegation, at bringing about this desired settlement. today in Memorial Continental Hall.

Assures Entire Return.

Assures Entire Return.

The announcement of Great Britain's intention to return to China the leased territory of Wel-Hai-Wei was officially made by Mr. Balfour, and was the occasion of applause. As Secretary Hughes said a moment later, this with the Shantung agreement, assures China the return of all the territory in China's most sacred possession, the province of Shantung. As chairman of the conference Secretary Hughes also presented the important resolutions relating to China, which in recent weeks had been adopted by the far east committee, dealing with the open door in China, the publication of existing concessions and commitments of China, the radio communications in China, radio communications in China the Chinese railways, the withdrawal of foreign post offices and the withdrawal of foreign troops from Chinese

These resolutions were formally assented to by the powers attending the conference. They will be embodied later in a treaty or conven-

The treaty on the use of submarines in war and forbidding the use of poison gas was laid before the conference by Elihu Root of the American delegation at the request of Secretary Hughes. The treaty follows the resolutions previously adopted by his committee on limitations of

It restates international law pro It restates international law providing that submarines must act in the same way as surface vessels in regard to merchant craft during a war. It further provides that submarines shall not be used as commerce destroyers during war, and provides that the submarine commander violating this rule shall be treated as a pirate.

mander violating this rule shall be treated as a pirate.

The treaty also prohibits the use of poison gas or other similar chemicals as weapons of war. The assent of other nations of the world to this treaty will be asked.

On a roll call of the five delegations the submarine treaty formally was approved.

The session adjourned at 2:36 p.m. to meet again at the call of the chair.

Parley Moves Fast After Fifth Open

By the Associated Press. The fifth open session of the arms conference was called to order just after 11 o'clock today for the presentation of the naval limitation treaty and the special treaties limiting the use of submarines and poison gases. The exact moment of the opening of the session was 11:06 a.m.

Chairman Hughes began with the resolutions adopted in the far eastern committee. He brought in first the resolution of December 12 for withdrawal of foreign post offices from conference the Washington conference today by Secretary Hughes. The assent of the five powers signature at the same of the five powers signature and the special treated a cold last week and complained of feeling indisposed for several days. A physician at the department advised that he take a partment advised that he take a week's rest from his official duties, it was explained. It was emphation of present rates on the Capital Traction lines also, and intimates that if the commission finds it alweek's rest from his official duties, it was explained. It was emphation of the opening of the washington of the week's rest from his official duties, it was explained. It was emphation of present rates on the Capital Traction lines also, and intimates that if the commission finds it alweek's rest from his official duties, it was explained. It was emphation of present rates on the Capital Traction lines also, and intimates that if the commission finds it alweek's rest from his official duties, it was explained. It was explained. It The fifth open session of the arm

Many Spectators Stand.

cocupied and many spectators stood. The audience included cabinet officers, Supreme Court justices, members of Congress and other officials.

The committee resolution providing for withdrawal of foreign troops from China also was adopted unanimously. Mr. Hughes then announced that the Chinese tariff resolution would be The treaty limits the tonnage of Mr. Hughes then announced that the Chinese tariff resolution would be passed over for the present because of special considerations affecting it. It would come before the conference later, he said, embodied in a customs

Ireaty.

In quick succession the two opendoor resolutions and the two resolutions pledging against discriminatory railroad practice in China were adopted without debate.

The declaration of the powers asking China to reduce her military forces and the resolution for publicity of foreign commitments in China followed the same rapid pathway to adoption.

Radio Resolution Adopted.

Radio Resolution Adopted.

The conference then adopted the Chinese radio resolution of December 7, with the accompanying declarations of principles by the powers and by China, already made public.

That ended the string of resolutions, and Chairman Hughes announced, amid applause, that he had been informed that the Shantung controversy "has been settled." troversy "has been settled."

The chairman then read the points of agreement between the Japanese and Chinese in regard to Shantung, the substance of which previously had been announced by the two delections concerned.

The big program, which had required months of steady work, went through quietly.

Territory Return Provided.

The Shantung treaty between China and Japan, consisting of eleven articles in addition to a number of annexes in addition to a number of annexes, provides for return by Japan to China of the territory and property in Shantung, as reported previously.

The Japanese agreed to turn over the Shantung railway at a valuation of 53,000,000 gold marks plus Japanese expenditures for permanent improvements, with allowanaces for depreciation, in return for Chinese treasury.

running fifteen years, but re-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7.)

Full Text of Naval Treaty Presented to Arms Parley

The text of the naval treaty agreed on by the conference on limitation on armament follows:

The United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy

the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan;
Desiring to contribute to the maintenance of the general peace, and to reduce the burdens of competition in armament;
Have resolved, with a view to accomplishing these purposes, to conclude a treaty to limit their respectice naval armament, and to that end have appointed as their plenipotentiaries;
The President of the United States of America:
Charles Evans Hughes,
Henry Cabot Lodge,
Oscar W. Underwood,
Elihu Root,

Elihu Root,
Citizens of the United States;
His majesty the king of the
united kingdom of Great Britain
and Ireland and of the British
dominions beyond the seas, emperor of India:
The Rt. Hon. Arthur James
Balfour, O. M., M. P., lord
president of his privy
council:
The Rt. Hon. Baron Lee of
Fareham, G. B. E., K. C.
B., first lord of his admiralty; Elihu Root

B., first ford of his admiralty;
The Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland
Campbell Geddes, K. C. B.,
his plenipotentiary to the
United States of America;
and for the Dominion of
Canada;
The Pt. Hon. Sir Robert

.Canada:
The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert
Laird Borden, G. C. M. G.,
K. C.:
For the commonwealth of Aus-Senator the Rt. Hon. George

Foster Pearce, minister for home and territories; For the Dominion of New Zea-

land:
The Hon. Sir John William
Salmond, K. C., judge of
the supreme court of New
Zealand;
For the Union of South Africa:
The Rt. Hon. Arthur James
Balfour, O. M., M. P.;
For India:

For India:
The Rt. Hon. Valingman
Sankaranarayana Srinivasa Sastri, member of the
Indian council of state;
The president of the French renublic:

The president of the French republic:

Mr. Albert Sarraut, deputy, minister of the colonies;

Mr. Jules J. Jusserand, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United States of America, grand cross of the national order of the Legion of Honor:

His majesty the king of Italy.

The Hon. Carlo Schanzer, senator of the kingdom;

The Hon. Vittorfo Rolandi, Ricci, senator of the kingdom;

The Hon. Luigi Albertini, senator of the kingdom:

The Hon. Luigi Albertini, senator of the kingdom;

His majesty the emperor of Japan:

Baron Tomosaburo Kato. Japan: Baron Tomosaburo Kato,

NAVY CURB TREATY

Great Powers Submitted

by Secretary Hughes.

BY G. GOULD LINCOLN.

The naval limitation treaty, the first

The naval treaty is the fruit of the

The treaty limits the tonnage of

capital ships and of aircraft carriers

which in the future may be beld by

minister for the navy,
Junii, a member of the
first class of the imperial
order of the Grand Cordon
of the Rising Sun with the
Paulownia Flower;
Baron Kijuro Shidehara, his
ambassador extraordinary
and plenipotentiary at
Washington, Joshii, a
member of the first class
of the imperial order of
the Rising Sun;
Mr. Masanao Hanihara, vice
minister of foreign affairs,
Jushii, a member of the
second class of the imperial order of the Rising
Sun;
ho, having communicated to

Sun; Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

eneral Provisions Relating to the Limitation of Naval Armament.

ARTICLE I. The contracting powers agree to limit their respective naval arma-ment as provided in the present treaty.

ARTICLE II.

The contracting powers may retain respectively the capital ships which are specified in chapter II. part 1. On the coming into force of the present treaty, but subject to the following provisions of this article, all other capital ships, built or building, of the United States, the British empire and Japan shall be disposed of as prescribed in chapter II, part 2.

In addition to the capital ships specified in chapter II, part 1, the United States may complete and retain two ships of the West Virginia class now under construction. On the completion of these two ships the North Dakota and Delaware shall be disposed of as prescribed in chapter II, part 2.

The British empire may, in accordance with the replacement table in chapter II, part 3, construct two new capital ships not exceeding 35,000 tons (35,560 metric tons) standard displacement each. On the completion of the said two ships the Thunderer, King George V. Ajax and Centurion shall be disposed of as prescribed in chapter II, part 2.

ARTICLE III.

ARTICLE III. ARTICLE III.

Subject to the provisions of article II, the contracting powers shall abandon their respective capital ship building programs, and no new capital ships shall be constructed or acquired by any of the contracting powers except replacement tonnage which may be constructed or acquired as specified in chapter II, part 3.

Ships which are replaced in accordance with shapter II, part 3, shall be disposed of as prescribed in part 2 of that chapter.

ARTICLE IV. The total capital ship replace-(Continued on Page 4, Column 1.)

BEFORE THE PARLEY Condition of Labor Department's Head Described as Nearly

SECRETARY DAVIS, ILL,

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., February 1.—Secretary of Labor Davis is a patient at a local sanatorium. He arrived yesterday from Washington, suffering from what is described as nearly a physical breakdown.

Suffered From Cold.

At Mr. Davis' apartment in Ward-Session is Convened pact of its kind in the history of the man Park Hotel, it was learned toworld ever entered into by great pow- day that the Secretary of Labor con-Associated Press.

fifth open session of the arms rence was called to order just 11 o'clock today for the present of the naval limitation treaty ing the treaty was a signal to sup-

chairman Hughes began with the resolutions adopted in the far eastern committee. He brought in first the resolution of December 12 for withdrawal of foreign post offices from the conference then went on to other far eastern resolutions.

The new treaty will lead to its perpetuation far be yound the fifteen-year limit set in the treaty itself. It is their hope that conference then went on to other far all kinds of naval craft and of land armament.

The new treaty formation was elicited that Secretary Davis would be away from his desk for a few days, and that the first as sistant secretary. E. J. Henning, will act as Secretary during Mr. Davis absence. Apparently the fact that conference then went on to other far all kinds of naval craft and of land armament.

Every seat in the conference hall was program laid down by Secretary A.G. FROE EXPECTED TO BE D. C. RECORDER OF DEEDS

Great Orator and Ardent Republican.

Arthur G. Froe, a colored attorney the powers signing the agreement. of Welch, W. Va., probably will be Keller if it would be permissible to It does not limit the total tonnage of named recorder of deeds for the District ask the companies in this rate case

battleships, the vessels which today cost in the neighborhood of \$40.1000,000 to build. It fixes the limit to the essentially offensive naval craft. It fixes a limit to the aircraft carriers which might readily become the capital ships of the future.

| capital ships of the future. | capital ships of the future. | capital ships replacement | capital ships replac

ASKS ZONE SYSTEM

President Ham Says One or

The Washington Railway and Elecric Company today asked the Public Utilities Commission to continue the present rate of carfare indefinitely

of W. R. & E.

The present rate of five tokens for 35 cents or 8 cents cash expires

the fair value of their properties, the best interest of the public which they serve demands that your petitioner be permitted to charge rates which will would be them to keep their respective enable them to keep their respective properties at all times is a condition of repair and maintenance adequate to the requirements of the public and CRETARY DAVIS, ILL,

GOES TO BATTLE CREEK

COLOR requirements of the public and secure upon reasonable terms the necessary new capital for refinancing and for making provision for such necessary improvements and extensions as may be in the interest of the

Plea Against Reduction. "Your petitioner, therefore, states

that any reduction in the present rates of fare would affect disastrously the ability of the petitioner to render adequate and proper service to the public, and if the present rates are interfered with, either in amount or uniformity, the result will be to so reduce the revenues applicable by the petitioner and its affiliated companies to return on investment as to conand their properties, the only remedy which would lie in the institution within the District of Columbia of the zone system, or some other form

ceipts, or 57 per cent, due to the storm.

Even if service is fully restored by Friday, Mr. Ham said, the company world suffer an additional loss of 10 per cent in pay passengers up to February 15, due to delays in service caused by traffic using the car tracks.

Capital Traction Men Present. Officials of the Capital Traction Colored Attorney of West Virginia ing of the hearing, but up to noon had Company were present at the opennot testified as to what rate of fare

they desire. At the opening of the hearing William McK. Clayton asked Chairman

TAKES TITLE TO HOME REPORT INDORSES

BREAKING FOND TIES.

After laboring a long time under many hardships, the National Wom- House Committee Members an's Foundation officially took title Other Essential to Operation to the Dean property, on Connecticut and Florida avenues, today. The amount of \$70,000 necessary to ob-

> Credit for the raising of the fund. which seemed so long in doubt, is given to Mrs. James Carroll Frazer, the president, and the members of the board of directors whose unceasing efforts made the ultimate aim possible.
> Mrs. Virginia White Steel was an-

March 1. The W. R. & E. summed nounced today as elected a member of the new board of directors. It is present rates in this paragraph:

That aside from the constitutional right of your petitioner to be authorized to charge rates of fare which wield them a reasonable return upon

AGAINST WAGE CUT

Miners Ask Railroad Men to Pool Interests in Opposition to Reductions.

By the Associated Press.
INDIANAPOLIS, February 1.— The United Mine Workers of America are willing "to unreservedly pool their interests with the railroad organizations and stand with them in resistto return on investment as to con-stitute a further confiscation of its their wage schedules," John L. Lewis, international president of the miners, declared in a statement today. The statement was made along with the announcement that invitations to participate in a meeting with retirement. Another provision regulated the miners had been sent to officers of the sixteen major organizations of widows and orphans of men in these two services.

railroad workers. Mr. Lewis declared the railroad

in the coal mining industry," he continued. In order to "successfully combat this frenzied hysteria," the miners are willing to join hands with the railroad workers, he added.

Fointing out that the 1919 convention of the miners directed that steps be taken toward the promotion of a closer understanding between the coal workers and the railroad men, the letter of invitation declared "the time is now opportune for the holding of a meeting of accredited representatives of each organization for the abovementioned purpose. • • We would respectfully request that, as representing your organization, you give immediate consideration to the suggestions contained therein."

No date or place was suggested for closer understanding between the coal gestions contained therein."

No date or place was suggested for

the powers signing the agreement. It does not limit the total tonnage of cruisers and other auxiliary craft. An agreement on this important matter was prevented by the conflicting views of France and the touse today. Accompanied by riews of France and the tother powers as to the submarine tonnage which should be allowed them.

The naval treaty, however, which is signed by the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, first of Fronce and the modification of the singular to the tonnage of the sessentially offensive naval craft if fixes a limit to the sessentially offensive naval craft if fixes the limit to the sessentially offensive naval craft if fixes a limit to the afficiant for the most prominent contracting powers. As a limit to the agreement, and the sessentially of the sessentially offensive naval craft if fixes a limit to the afficiant for the sessentially offensive naval craft if fixes a limit to the afficiant for the sessentially offensive naval craft if the sessentially offensive naval craft if the sast of the sessentially offensive naval craft if the sast of the sessentially offensive naval craft if the sessential profile in the sessen United States, 525,000 tons; British Empire, 525,000 tons; France, 175,000 tons; Italy, 175,000 tons; Japan, 315,000 tons.

Moreover, it is provided that no capital ships exceeding 35,000 tons shall be acquired or constructed by any of the contracting powers. No capital ship of the powers shall carry a gun with a caliber in excess of sixteen inches. So much for the battleships and battle cruisers.

Clause on Aircraft Carriers.

The total tonnage for aircraft carriers of each of the contracting powers is fixed as follows:

United States, 135,000 tons; British Empire, 135,000 tons; France, 60,000 (Continued on Page 2, Column 3.)

The continued on Page 2, Column 3.)

OR SAME CAR FARE Pays \$70,000 for Dean Property, D. C. PENSION RAISE

ommended by the House District held.

ommended by the House District committee in a report submitted to a report submittee in a report submitted to a report submittee in a report submittee from the received by those who are with that received by those who have been or will be retired under the increased pay schedule.

Measure Pissed in 1916.

This report says that in 1916 congress passed a law known as the policemen's and firemen's relief fund for the District. This provided that 1½ per cent of the monthly salary of each member; all fines imposed by the Commissioners upon members of the commissioners upon members of siles of the submitted to the police and fire departments by ways of discipline; all rewards, proceeds or siles of unclaimed property in the custody of the police department should be paid into the third for firemen and policemen.

It was further provided that any member of the two departments who should become temporarily, disabled through injury received or disease contained the relief fund for the relief fund; and that when the report in the custody of the police department should be come temporarily, disabled through injury or cached the said for from the relief fund; and that when the rever any member should become remporarily disabled through injury or cached the said of the collapse of the building. He said had much to do with building one trained the collapse of the building. He said had much to do with building one trained the collapse of the building. He said had much to do with building one trained the first of the collapse of the building. He said had much to do with building one trained the first of the said had much to do with building one trained the first of the collapse of the building. He said had much to do with building one trained the first of the collapse of the building. He said had much to do with building one trained the first of the collapse of the building. He said had much to do with building one trai eligible for retirement.
Provision was made that men having reached the age of sixty years could be retired by the relief board and be entitled to receive 50 per cent of the monthly salary at the date of

Would Benefit 159.

There are 443 pensioners on the roll.

mittee recommends that all pensioners, being subject to the same living cost, who have rendered exceptional service to the District of Columbia, and who have been injured or retired because of

AT FIUME PRESIDENT

Riccardo Zanella Escapes Injury, But Two Others Hurt

FIUME, February 1 .- An attempt was made on the life of President Zanelli of the independent state of Fiume as he was leaving his hotel in a motor car yesterday. A bomb was thrown at the machine, but the presi-

A member of the chamber of dep-uties and a police officer were wounded by the explosion.

Prof. Riccardo Zanella was one o the leading opponents of Gabriele d'Arnunzio while the latter was in Fiume. He occupied the Fiume city hall by a coup d'etat in April of last year and was elected president of the independent state by the constituents of the c uent assembly on October 6.

CANAL IS UNAFFECTED.

PANAMA, February 1.—The Panama canal was not affected by the earthquake of yesterday morning. The movement was not strong enough to be apparent generally, but was registered by the salamograph. by the seismograph as prolonged tremor.

LAYS THEATER CRASH TO BAD ENGINEERING AND POOR BUILDING

and Faulty Construction Responsible for Roof Collapse. INSPECTS KNICKERBOCKER RUINS;

Senator Capper Believes Cheap

U. S. Officials Act to Aid Grand Jury Probe-Coroner Rushes Plans for Inquest-Witnesses to Be Called.

ALSO CONSULTS SEVERAL EXPERTS

Bad engineering, coupled with cheap and faulty construction, was responsible for the collapse of the roof of the Knickerbocker Theater Saturday night, it was asserted today by Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, member of the Senate District committee and author of the resolution proposing a searching investigation of the tragedy by the entire District committee.

Senator Capper made the statement after he had made a personal inspection of the ruins today in company with Maj. Carey Brown, assistant Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and after consultation with other engineers who were on the ground at the time.

Other Developments Today.

Other developments of the day in would have been averted." the investigations under way to determine the cause of the Knicker-

Ready to Furnish Facts.

"I believe the Knickerbocker Theat-ter disaster was due to a bad job of engineering, and cheap, faulty con-struction," said Senator Capper. "A superficial examination of the walls, and conversation had with those on the ground who are competent to exworkers have been "compelled to accept inequitable wage reductions," and asserted propaganda now is being conducted on a gigantic scale to enforce further "unwarranted wage cuts upon them."

"It is likewise apparent that certain interests are seeking wage reductions in the coal mining industry," he continued. In order to "successfully tinued. In order to "successfully the Month of the District of Columbia would be about \$41,804.16 per year.

The House District of Columbia completed his proposal of the walls, and conversation had with those on the ground who are competent to the explained and conversation had with those on the ground who are competent to the explained to the increase in their pensions carried in this bill, and the total cost to the District of Columbia would be about \$41,804.16 per year.

The House District of Columbia completed hysteria," the structural trues which rested at one end on a steal T beam linted on the north wall, making a sharp angle the north wall, making a sharp angle the completed structure, it was

have said before, rested upon an I-beam lintel at an acute angle and was not fastened to it. The result of the bending was to cause the truss to slip off from the lintel and the whole roof system would, of course, fall, because the whole system rested upon and was dependent upon this one point of support. Therefore, in my opinion, if the main truss had extended farther into the wall so that by any bending it would not have pulled off from its support, the truss would not have slipped off the sup- (Continued on Page 2, Column 4,)

Believes Congress Must Act.

With the facts, of the personal in House Committee Members
Recommend Equalized
Rates of Pay.

Increased retirement pay for 443 pensioners, including 307 members of the police department and 136 members of the police department, is recommended by the House District leaves the police of the fire department, is recommended by the House District leaves the police of the fire department, is recommended by the House District leaves the police of the fire department, is recommended by the House District leaves the police department is recommended by the House District leaves the police department is recommended by the House District leaves the police department is recommended by the House District leaves the police department is recommended by the House District leaves the first A statement from the American Association of Engineers, declaring the information conveyed by the experts, Senator Capper is determined that the congressional committee shall go thoroughly into the entire question. With a view to determining responsibility, and to plan the police and the police department and 136 members of the manner in which the inquest-over the police department, is recommended by the House District leaves the Astatement from the American Association of Engineers, declaring the disaster evidently was due "either to faulty design or construction."

Conference between Maj. Peyton drove detailed by Secretary of War Weeks to assist him in the grand with a view to determining responsibility, and to plan to plan the congressional committee shall go thoroughly into the entire duestion. These officers are largely and Maj. L. E. Oliver, Corps of Engineers.

Determination of Engineers Association Association of Engineers, declaring the disaster reviently to faulty design or construction."

Conference between Maj. Peyton drove the congressional committee shall go thoroughly into the entire duestion. These officers are largely into the entire to faulty design or construction."

Conference between Maj. Peyton drove the congressional committee with the information conveye spection in hand, together with the

that while he was not a builder, he had had much to do with building operations, and from the standpoint of a laymen he could not see why plans for such construction as he found in the Knickerbocker could be justified on any ground whatever.

Senator Capper and the others in the congressional party talked at length with engineers now on the ruins, and the conclusions formed are based largely on engineering facts as pointed out by the experts.

Explains Reasons for Views.

"I believe the Knickerbocker Theater disaster was due to a bad job of engineering, and cheap, faulty construction," said Senator Capper. "A superficial examination of the walls, and conversation had with those on the ground who are competent to express an intelligent opinion upon the

one end on a steal 'I' beam lintel on the north wall, making a sharp angle with the lintel. Other parts of the truss system attached to this central truss were placed on bearings in the east wall.

Government engineers on the ground told me that none of the bearings of truss or beams upon the walls were anchored or fastened to the walls, which, in my judgment, was a fundamental error in such construction, because any unusual dispersion of the north walls was stated.

Procedure for Approval.

Procedure for Approval.

a fundamental error in such construction, because any unusual disturbing cause might gradually slip the beams from their support.

"From the hypothetical construction as explained to me, it would appear that any unusual load on the roof system would tend to draw from its support the main truss, which, as I have said before, rested upon an I-beam lintel at an acute angle and meer of the office and if any deficiency

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4.)

"The site of the Knickerbocker Theater, sanctified by the blood of so many of our useful citizens.

KNICKERBOCKER SITE SUGGESTED FOR PUBLIC PARK AS A MEMORIAL

Proposal that the site of the Knickerbocker Theater be used as a park, wherein a fitting memorial would be placed to those who lost their lives in the collapse of the theater, was considered by the House District committee today. Chairman Focht read to the committee a letter which he had remittee a letter which he had received containing this suggestion by Paul E. Johnson, an attorney, as follows:

"Today, when our hearts are bowed down under the frightful calamity of Saturday night, the thought occurs to me which I pass on to you as chairman of the District of Columbia committee.

so many of our useful citizens, should never again be used for commercial or residential purposes. It should be cleared, planted with shrubs and flowers, and adorned by some fitting memorial to those whose lives were so suddenly snapped out on that spot. The land, if not offered for this purpose by the unhappy owners, should be condemned.

"Congress should insure that in the future this hallowed spot should be a beautiful place of rest and recreation for our citizens and visitors and as a vestal place for God's winged creatures.

""" use would be a profantation.